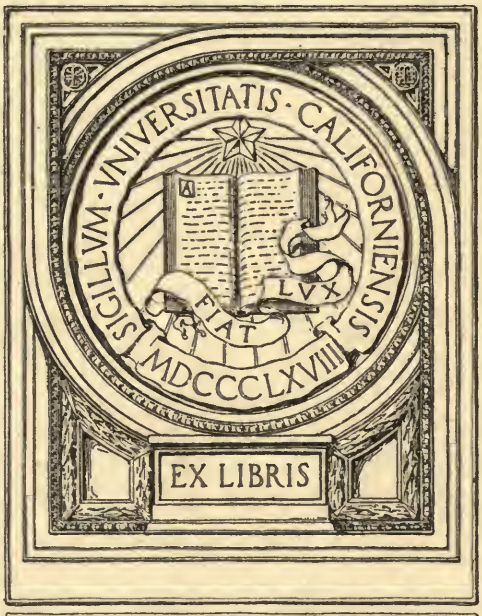
EXCHANGE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meet this demand those who had made good use of the Kitchen Garden courses were given lessons in cooking simple dishes, and in making plain garments. Each year the standard was raised, and the plain aprons which the girls proudly exhibited as their handiwork of the early days, gave place to work that would have done credit to more mature seamstresses. For a few of the most faithful girls, scholarships were secured in the Domestic Science Department, where they were given more advanced instruction in cooking and sewing. These scholarships were greatly prized by the recipients. For girls who had outgrown the Kitchen Garden, a course in industrial drawing was planned by Miss Jessica Beers, and taught by students from the Art League. Through the generosity of friends the Kitchen Garden was later provided with paid teachers, who improved the methods and put the work on a higher educational basis. To measure up to the enlarged opportunities, a few boys were admitted to the Kitchen Garden, and did their share in table-setting, dish-washing, etc., thereby gaining some idea of the domestic side of life. They made bags for skates and books, and the lessons in housework, when adapted to camp life, held their enthusiastic attention. Lessons in whittling were given by the accomplished Sloyd teacher of the Elmwood School. A gift from the H. A. Meldrum Co., of a large sized doll's bed, gave fresh zest to the lesson in bed-making. Small but willing fingers made the necessary bedding. In 1897 the children were for the first time asked to pay half the cost of materials used in the sewing lessons if they wished to keep the articles made. They were not very responsive at first, but in a short time each child was most eager to keep her work. For one of the closing picnics to the Park Zoo, the children were told to bring the amount of two carfares as their contribution towards paying for the two omnibuses, and not a child failed to bring the six cents.

In the autumn of 1891 the Union opened a branch Kitchen Garden at the corner of Michigan and Ferry streets, with seven children. Twice as many came for the second lesson, and each succeeding Saturday brought in a larger class, until the school outgrew its quarters, and moved to Main and Ferry streets. It soon had an average attendance of sixty-five scholars. Three other Kitchen Gardens were started in different parts of the city and while in no way connected with the Union, they were in reality an outgrowth of the Union's work, and each school was represented on the Union's committee. All these faithful gardeners felt well rewarded by the evidence that many of the seeds took root and grew into the happy faces which greeted them every week. The Union also started a Kitchen Garden in the Polish quarter on Broadway, with a dozen girls. This number soon increased to forty, with as many boys clamoring for admission. One little fellow begged his mother to dress him as a girl — which she did — so that he might be admitted. It was not till the lesson was nearly over that the supposed little blond girl with delicate features was discovered to be a boy. Afternoon classes were opened for the boys, and they were taught basketry, chair-caning and simple carpentry. The Christmas and Easter entertainments, with the accompanying ice-cream and cake, were sources of great delight to these little foreigners. Several cases of extreme poverty were relieved by the teachers, and the visits of the district nurse were of great benefit in giving the children much needed lessons in hygiene.

One of the greatest assets of this work was the influence transmitted through each little pupil. Every home from which these children came must have felt this more or less. The social uplift of a clean plate cannot be measured; neither can the pernicious influence of one unwashed.

What the school did for these children was shown when eighty-four of them were taken to visit the South Park

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THE WOMEN'S EDUCATIONAL AND INDUSTRIAL UNION OF BUFFALO

COMPILED BY

MRS. FREDERICK J. SHEPARD

ARTS DEPARTMENT, UNIVERSITY OF BUFFALO.
Former home of the Women's Educational and Industrial Union.

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No philanthropy in Buffalo has had a more honorable career, and none a more far-reaching influence, than the Women's Educational and Industrial Union. Many important reforms concerning women and children have been accomplished either wholly or in part, through its efforts, and it is thought a summary of its history should have a permanent place among local records. Such an organization as the Union had long been a dream of one of Buffalo's most public-spirited women; and when, in response to the invitation of the Literary Club of the Church of the Messiah, Mrs. Abby Morton Diaz, President of the Boston Union, visited Buffalo in 1884, it was the needed torch which lighted the flame of enthusiasm. With almost prophetic vision Mrs. Diaz beheld what might be accomplished in a growing city like Buffalo by a non-sectarian organization which should include all classes and conditions of women. On February 2, 1884, under the auspices of the Charity Organization Society, Mrs. Diaz made an address in Concert Hall on "Women's Unions in our Cities." At its conclusion Mr. J. N. Larned offered the following resolution:

RESOLVED, That it is the opinion of this meeting that there should be organized in Buffalo a Women's Union for promoting the material,

moral and intellectual welfare of the women of our city; that such organization should be wholly independent of creeds and nationalities, and that this undertaking should include nothing that touches upon teachings or beliefs in religion.

RESOLVED, That the following-named ladies be appointed a committee to take steps towards the formation of the Union proposed, and that they be requested to meet at the Fitch Institute, corner Swan and Michigan streets on Tuesday, February 5th, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

The committee referred to represented all the principal religious denominations in the city. In response to an invitation sent out by the Charity Organization Society the meeting was attended by women prominent in literary, social and philanthropic circles, and a temporary organization was affected by the appointment of Mrs. George W. Townsend as chairman, Mrs. Lily Lord Tifft as Secretary, and a nominating committee. A week later (February 13), sixty women met at the home of Mrs. James B. Parke and elected permanent officers and a board of directors. A constitution and by-laws, modeled after those of the Boston Union, were adopted, and committees were appointed to have charge of Finance, Social Affairs, Hygiene and Physical Culture, Education, Employment, Library and Protection. Protestant, Roman Catholic and Hebrew joined hands on these committees as well as on the board of directors, to work on a broad basis and on lines never before attempted in Buffalo. The Charity Organization Society gave the free use of two rooms in the Fitch Institute, and through the generosity of carpenters, painters, merchants and private individuals, they were transformed into an attractive library and a convenient office.

On March 27th an informal dedicatory service was held in honor of its distinguished visitors, Julia Ward Howe, Abby W. May, Frances E. Willard, and other well-known philanthropists, who were in town for a mid-year conference of the Association for the Advancement of Women.

With their inspiring words and a silent prayer in which all could join, the rooms were consecrated to a noble work. The formal opening occurred April 15th, when a public reception was held; and from that date the rooms were open every week-day from 10 A. M. to 9 P. M.

The first year's records show a membership of 794, and over 1,000 visitors. Activities increased to such an extent that more room was needed in the autumn, when the Charity Organization Society again showed its interest by opening two additional rooms for our use. The first annual meeting was held in Fitch Institute hall, with an audience of several hundred. The results reported by the heads of the various committees demonstrated beyond a doubt the Union's right to exist. Another meeting was held in the evening, when short addresses were made by the Hon. Arthur W. Hickman, Dr. Roswell Park, Seward A. Simons and Nathaniel Rosenau. It was not long before we were again cramped for room. It was then felt that better results could be attained if we had a home of our own.

Just at this time the Babcock Homestead on Niagara Square came into the market, and on January 5, 1886, an option on this property was taken. With but $30 in the treasury, but with unbounded confidence, all energies were bent to secure subscriptions. In six weeks' time the first payment of $12,000 was made, a mortgage of $6,000 given, and the Union became the owner of one of Buffalo's charming old homes. It was an ideal building for this new enterprise, and was considered sufficiently large to serve its purpose for years to come. The necessary alterations were planned by Mr. R. A. Bethune, architect, who gave his services. Carpenters, masons, plumbers, and painters made liberal reductions on their bills. The rooms on the second floor not then needed were rented as studios. The stable was transformed into a well-appointed gymnasium. The enlarged quarters made it possible to reach

out in new directions. The Kitchen Garden, the Coteries, and the Noon Rest were started, and classes in Domestic Training opened.

The first public reception in our new home was held October 30, 1886. Addresses were made by the Hon. James O. Putnam, Nathaniel S. Rosenau and Seward A. Simons. Miss Mary A. Ripley read an original poem. The high ideals with which the Union started out, and to which it always held, received the hearty approval of Buffalo's best citizens, both men and women. Among its most staunch supporters — always ready with loyal service and wise council—were the Hon. James O. Putnam, the Hon. William P. Letchworth and the Hon. Sherman S. Rogers. The first-named was often called the "Commodore" of the Union, a title of which he was rather proud.

The fifth annual meeting was a time of rejoicing, not only for past achievement, and for the many new avenues of influence opening out before us, but for the fact that we were free from debt. The $6,000 mortgage was cancelled and the burden of semi-annual interest lifted from our shoulders, leaving us free to direct our energies along more vital lines. To mark the event an informal luncheon was served in the gymnasium. While the Union was striving to advance the aims and objects for which it was organized — "to provide a common meeting place for women, with an atmosphere so cordial that none should feel out of place, where the rich woman should forget her riches, the poor woman her poverty; to freely give the advantages women need — graces of heart, culture of the intellect, employment for the hand and brain, a more exalted opinion of home life, protection from the oppressor, access to good literature, and to offer a welcome and sympathy to all who should cross its threshold" — special committees were accomplishing important reforms. The effort begun in 1884 had at last accomplished its object; a police matron for

No. 1 station had been appointed by Mayor Scoville, and much desirable legislation was secured, which will be mentioned in the chapter on "Protection."

It had long been the wish the Union to have a well-equipped kitchen and laundry in which domestic training could be taught on a scientific basis, but there was no room that could be devoted to this purpose. With the Union spirit of optimism a well-known architect was consulted with regard to putting up an addition on the Union's vacant lot. Now that we were out of debt, there was great hesitancy about assuming new burdens, and the hope for a new building seemed little more than an air-castle. About this time a reporter called on our president and asked her to tell him something about the Union. He was told of the need for enlarged quarters and better equipment for the Domestic Training Department, more room for the Kitchen Garden, and of the hope that we might sometime have a hall for lectures, meetings, and receptions. In the next Sunday's issue of the *Courier* appeared an article entitled "Mrs. Townsend's Dream," setting forth the aims and objects of the Union and the urgent need of more room if the work was to be carried on effectively. This article brought most unexpected results. The first gift was $10,000 from Mrs. Esther A. Glenny to build the hall. A few weeks later came the welcome gift of $5,000 from Mrs. Charlotte A. Watson for the Domestic Science Department, and from Mrs. Porter Norton, the first vice-president, a promise of the interest of $5,000 for three years to assist in sustaining that department. These generous gifts were most encouraging and served as an incentive to renewed effort.

On the advice of the architect and other practical business men, it was decided to erect an entirely new building, and tear down the old one, with the exception of the gymnasium, which was in good order and well adapted to its requirements. On August 8, 1892, the old Babcock man-

sion was vacated, and its demolition begun. The gymnasium, which had to be used for office, classes, library and lectures, was a busy place. Many of the Union's activities were necessarily suspended altogether; others were carried on under great disadvantage; and this meant a pecuniary loss of several hundred dollars. Financial panics are as ruthless to philanthropy as to business, and the hope that we might celebrate our tenth anniversary in the new building could not be realized. Only the rooms needed for the Domestic Science Department were finished in time for the autumn opening. The Kitchen Garden children met again in January, much to the delight of these embryo housekeepers. After many discouragements the building was ready for inspection, and was thrown open to the public Monday, October 29, 1894. It was estimated that over 2,000 people visited the Union that day. The dedicatory services were postponed till the building should be paid for. Mrs. Glenny builded better than she knew when her generosity made possible the Union hall, for it proved one of the strongest factors for the Union's social and educational work. William Hamilton Gibson opened the hall with a course of charming lectures. Since then it has been the scene of lectures and entertainments given by many famous men and women.

The continued financial anxiety in the business world prevented the starting off of any new departments for a time, and in a measure restricted efforts in those already undertaken. However, the Union could not stand still. The completion of its club room on the second floor was a step forward, and it brought in some return in the way of rentals. The small gallery was fitted with cabinets and drawers to receive the Union's collection of rare autograph letters, and a committee on Arts and Industries was named to have charge of this collection. The increased clerical work connected with running the institution made it neces-

sary to have a resident superintendent. Mrs. Josephine B. Loomis, who had served as superintendent with efficiency and loyal fidelity for seven years, resigned, her home duties preventing her from living in the building. Miss Jean Agnew was then engaged, and began her duties October 1, 1896. From that time until the building was turned over to the University of Buffalo — with the exception of about two years when ill health compelled her absence from town — Miss Agnew gave to the Union a devotion which is rarely found, and which can be appreciated only by those who worked with her in those eighteen years.

We have already chronicled one "Freedom from Debt" festival, which took place when the mortgage on the Babcock property was paid off. To have paid for a second building without holding any kind of a bazaar, or selling a single ticket for an entertainment, and to be again out of debt was ground for further rejoicing. To celebrate this achievement a luncheon was given October 27, 1897, to nearly two hundred women. Members from the Boston, Mass., Youngstown, Ohio, Dunkirk, Rochester, Syracuse and Auburn Unions came to share our happiness and to take part in the dedicatory exercises, which were held in the evening in Union Hall. Mrs. Kehew, President of the Boston Union, gave an address of greeting, and this was followed by a reception in the Ripley Memorial Library.

In spite of the continual struggle for an adequate income, new features were added as opportunity presented. The "At Homes" not only extended pleasant hospitality to members and friends, but enabled the committees by exchange of duties to become better acquainted with each other, and with the work. Much thought and care were given to securing the best methods of carrying on the diversified interests, and at the same time to subordinate methods to the aim of securing "educational, industrial

and social advancement of women." Two sides of this triangle were met by the Educational and Domestic Science classes. To the question, "What was done for the social advancement of women?" the reply depends largely upon the point of view. That the well-to-do stand in as great need of social advancement as the remainder of the population, no one who looks at life in the broadest way will deny. If the Union was a common meeting-ground for the masses and the classes, where each could give of what she alone possessed, and by common effort accomplish a little towards the uplifting of humanity, then we may assert that this institution lived up to its motto; "Each for all and all for each." Every department served to bring together those who needed to receive and those who needed to give. That "none are so rich that they have no needs" was one of the Union's oft-repeated truisms.

In 1904 the constitution was so amended as to allow men to become associate life and sustaining members, and among those soon enrolled were a number of men whose never failing faith and interest in the work had been most helpful and encouraging.

After serving the Union as president for twenty-two years, Mrs. Townsend was obliged to resign on account of failing health. In all these years hers had been the guiding hand in every endeavor; she had inspired her associates with her own high ideals. In her final annual address we find this quotation: "The idealist is one whose life is shaped to certain definite ends, and who beholds himself loyal to certain ultimate purposes." She herself measured up to this definition; it dominated her whole thought. To those who had been privileged to work with her, her departure was a keen personal loss, and every department missed her sunny presence and encouragement. To her energy, optimism, and self-sacrificing work is to be attributed the Union's growth, and whatever it has accom-

plished. Mrs. Henry C. Fiske, who had served as first vice-president for several years, and also as chairman of the Entertainment and the Domestic Science committees, succeeded Mrs. Townsend as president and served for four years. She was succeeded in turn by Mrs. Thomas B. Reading, Mrs. Adelbert Moot, Mrs. Henry Wertimer, and Mrs. Lucien Howe.

Education.

In order to promote the educational interests of women, a committee in charge of this department provided during the first year instruction in reading, penmanship, arithmetic, typewriting, stenography, and bookkeeping. In a short time classes were opened in free-hand drawing, water-colors, dressmaking, French and German. As the need arose china painting, vocal music and parliamentary law were added. The aim was to help those seeking to fit themselves for positions, and to make those already employed more intelligent workers. Many of the classes were free to members, and offered opportunities otherwise out of the girls' reach. The free scholarships given by the College of Commerce, the Buffalo Business University, and Bryant & Stratton's were much prized by the beneficiaries, who were carefully selected by the committee. With the opening of the public night schools, there was no further need of the Union's free classes, in which about 2,000 girls had received instruction. Nearly all the teachers had given their services, while the others received but small remuneration.

A prominent feature of the educational work was the Coteries, at which papers on subjects of importance to women were read, and the discussions following were often creditably participated in by those unaccustomed to the sound of their own voices in public.

In order to overcome in part the ignorance of women as to the laws of the State which concern their rights of

property, inheritance, dower, guardianship of children, and many other matters, a course of free law lectures was given by Seward A. Simons, Sheldon T. Viele, William B. Hoyt, George Clinton, and Judge Jacob Stern. Among others to whom the Union was indebted for lectures were Le Roy Parker, Charles A. Pooley, S. E. Nichols, William L. Marcy, William Macomber, and John B. Olmsted. Some of Buffalo's prominent men and women gave talks on political history; and Mrs. C. D. Adsit, of Milwaukee, gave twelve most enjoyable lectures on etchings and engravings, illustrating them with a valuable collection of pictures. A keen interest in art was aroused and several pictures were given to the Union in consequence. An etching by Chauval was purchased with the proceeds of a benefit lecture given by Mrs. Adsit, and framed gratuitously by Oscar Benson. Mr. Henry S. Bliss presented three of Sangster's fine etchings, which were framed by Hoddick & Co., Benson & Son, and Mrs. E. H. Dutton. The fascinating lectures on "The Mysteries of the Flowers," which opened the Union Hall, will long be remembered by those who heard the artist lecturer, William Hamilton Gibson. Julia Ward Howe — that ever welcome visitor — gave several lectures at the Union. In her "Reminiscences of a Winter in Rome," the speaker told many interesting incidents not only of her last winter in the Eternal City, but some experiences of her first winter spent there more than fifty years before. Her talk on "Personal Reminiscences of Lowell, Whittier, and Holmes," packed the hall to its utmost capacity. Many interesting talks were given on art and literature by other well-known speakers, among whom were Arthur Kaiser, lecturer in the Chicago University Extension Work, and John Francis Waters, M. A., of Ottawa. David Christie Murray gave a complimentary lecture on "The Novelist's Note-Book," which brought in a substantial addition to the committee's funds. Four lec-

tures of distinct educational value were given by the Rev. F. Hyatt Smith on "American Literature," the Rev. J. Aird Moffatt on "American Characteristics," Miss Elizabeth Hirschfield on "The Influence of New England Writers," and Harlow C. Curtiss on "Home Life in Colonial Times." A notable event was the lecture given by the Russian Princess Engeletcheff. After the lecture a reception was tendered to her in the Ripley Library.

A part of the educational scheme well worth while was the "Girl's Union Circle." This was practically a club for girls from the free classes, for the mental improvement and entertainment of its members. It began with a membership of twenty-seven, which soon increased to nearly two hundred. The meetings were held monthly from October to March, the programs of which were often arranged by the girls themselves and included recitations by members of the elocution class, choruses by pupils in vocal music, and the preparation of simple papers, thus increasing the personal interest. For several years the Circle closed its season with a dance. This was looked forward to not only as a pleasant occasion but also as a means of raising money for the Union. The music was usually furnished free of charge by some of Buffalo's best musicians, Miss Seamans, Mr. Trolius Koons, and Mr. Sternberg being among these good friends. The receipts averaged about $40 which the girls took great pleasure in turning over to the general fund.

The Civic Club — another branch of the educational work — was "formed to interest and inform women in matters relating to municipal affairs, to show how they might assist in the good government of our city, and to foster all movements within the circle of its influence which have for their ends the improvement of any phase of our city life." Its motto, "Information before Reformation" was well lived up to. Talks were given on such vital topics as

organization of school boards; care of streets — lighting and cleaning; neighborhood improvement societies; city legislation; water supply; outdoor relief; parks, etc. The voice of the Club was raised in behalf of the street-car driver, in an appeal that vestibuled cars be provided for his protection in winter; and a petition was presented to the Mayor to create a bureau of forestry, for the systematic beautifying of our streets. The Club's influence was exerted in suppressing objectionable posters and advertisements; it was also instrumental in establishing the truant school; and under its auspices Katherine B. Davis, of the College Settlement in Philadelphia, gave a talk on "Women as a Factor in Municipal Housekeeping." Of all civic difficulties none seemed more pressing than the smoke nuisance, and in its endeavor to practice as well as preach, the Union bought a so-called smokeless coal at some extra expense.

Another enterprise was the publication of a small magazine called *The Lantern,* as a means of interesting the public in the Union and advertising its activities. The little pamphlet first appeared in April, 1909, and traveled far and wide. It had subscribers as far west as Seattle. Through the efforts of its editor, Mrs. George A. Bailey, and its business manager, Mrs. John MacGregor, the advertisements secured more than paid for its printing. Nine numbers were issued.

Philanthropy.

The philanthropic work was carried on according to true principles of charity; the Union reached out its hands to the weak, the wayward and the defenseless, bearing the gifts of womanly sympathy and needed help; visiting and encouraging the poor, providing food, clothing and delicacies for the sick, befriending and counseling those in trouble, and assisting women to support themselves. The

influence of the Union's name was shown in one of the earliest cases brought to this committee. A woman, alone and helpless, was found in an almost starving condition. Investigation showed that sufficient means had been left to make her comfortable for life, but had been withheld. The mention of the Women's Union, and its possible interference in the case had the desired effect, and the woman was made comfortable by those responsible for her welfare.

The committee's efforts were not confined to providing for mere material wants. A poor friendless Swedish girl died in the General Hospital. The question was asked, "Must this poor girl be buried like a dog in our Christian city? Cannot something be done to show that women take an interest in their kind?" A simple funeral service was arranged, a clergyman responded when asked to officiate, and nine ladies were present. A letter containing a lock of the girl's hair was sent to the mother in Sweden, from whom a note of grateful appreciation was received.

A gratifying part of the work in the early days was the giving to ten young women, who had not the means to pay for it, the opportunity to spend one or two weeks in the country. Boarding places were secured either free of charge or for a small sum which the committee paid. Among the applicants for aid, it was not unusual for the committee to find those in need of a physician's attention, and such service was always secured, Buffalo's best known doctors responding cheerfully to these calls. Owing to the unusual number of people out of work during the winter of 1893-4, calls for help increased enormously. The committee agreed to feed and clothe thirty families, although to do this with an empty treasury to start on seemed a Herculean task. They did, however, care for forty families for four months, and gave temporary relief to many more. One family carefully looked after for seventeen months was finally returned to England by the Immigration Com-

mission, after being comfortably fitted out for the winter voyage by the committee, which considered itself well rewarded by the receipt of a grateful letter soon after their arrival in England. The philanthropic work was somewhat lessened when the city was divided into districts by the Charity Organization Society. In extreme cases the required aid was given at once; but that investigation was necessary was shown in one instance where a woman, with perseverance worthy a better cause, applied five times to different members of the committee, each time giving a fictitious address. The records do not give the exact number of people helped by this committee, but it was several thousand.

Social Affairs.

In the Fitch Institute days, reception, philanthropy, library and employment work and musical and literary entertainments were all taken care of by one committee. A division of the responsibilities was found necessary, and the duties of the Social Affairs committee thereafter were confined to the charge of the many social functions given by the Union and to dispensing its hospitalities. Before the Union was six months old this committee made the first move in the effort to secure a police matron. The Women's Christian Temperance Union, the Young Women's Christian Association, the Home for the Friendless and the Ingleside Home soon joined in this movement. The Hon. William P. Letchworth and the Hon. James O. Putnam aided materially in this undertaking, which ended successfully only after a two or three years' struggle.

Domestic Science.

The Union was the pioneer in the movement to put domestic training on a scientific basis. It was a far cry from the free class of four pupils, who brought their own

HALL, WOMEN'S UNION; NOW ARTS DEPARTMENT, UNIVERSITY OF BUFFALO.

materials to the one lesson a week from a volunteer teacher, to the two high-salaried, scientifically-trained teachers, who gave their entire time to teaching all branches of cooking, laundering, dressmaking, and millinery. Mrs. S. V. R. Watson's gift of $5,000 gave the Union one of the best-arranged schools in the State. It included a large lecture hall — which could be divided into four class-rooms by rolling partitions — a laundry, ironing and sewing room, cloak room, store room, and a kitchen especially equipped for class work. The sum of $516.65 — a fund collected in an effort to establish a cooking school several years previous, and now given to the Union in memory of Mrs. Evelyn Schoolcraft Allen by her associates in that work — was applied to the purchase of permanent fittings. One hundred and forty-eight pupils were registered in the school the first year. A course of lectures for housekeepers was given by men who had made a special study of subjects assigned them. "House Sanitation" was explained by the well-known architect, Edward Kent; "The Rights and Duties of Housekeepers," by LeRoy Parker; "Bacteria," by Dr. Herbert U. Williams; "Disinfection and Infection," by Dr. Franklin C. Gram: "Chemistry of Foods," and "Chemistry and Physiology of Digestion," by Dr. Julius Pohlman; "Food Adulterations" by Dr. William H. Heath; "Chemistry of Cooking," by Dr. Herbert M. Hill; "Diet in Health," by Dr. Charles G. Stockton; "Diet in Disease," by Dr. Allen Jones; "Sanitary and Unsanitary Conditions of the Flesh of Animals as Human Food," by F. Thornbury and W. Hinckley; "Selection and Comparative Cost of Proper Meats," by John Valentine.

At the weekly mothers' meetings the women learned something of the nutritive value of different foods and were taught how to cheapen a dietary without loss of food values. They also listened to talks on personal and house hygiene. Demonstration lessons in fireless cooking were

given to women from various Settlement Houses, and a "workman's dinner" for six persons at a cost of sixty cents proved of much interest. Courses of lessons were specially designed for women desiring to fit themselves as trained housekeepers in hotels, institutions, or private homes, and for girls from the Buffalo Seminary, St. Margaret's and the grammar schools. To show the progress made by the latter some of the directors and a few invited guests, including Superintendent and Mrs. Emerson, were invited to a luncheon cooked and served by these little grammar-school girls. Their success in this affair gave them confidence that was invaluable. The Central, Lafayette and Masten Park High Schools sent classes for the Regents' courses, and nurses came from the General, German, Children's City, Woman's, Erie County, Homeopathic, and the Sisters' Hospitals for lessons in dietetics and invalid cookery.

The Union teachers had charge of the lessons in domestic science at the Elmwood School, and for several years supplemented the training of the Fitch Creche nursery maids with a course in simple cookery for children, laundering of children's clothes, and lectures on home sanitation. A normal course was given to a class of Guild Workers from St. Paul's Church, and to classes from Our Lady of Victory and St. Vincent's Industrial Schools.

The cry "Oh, for a miscroscope!" had gone out from this department for many years without bringing any response. At last it reached the ear of that wizard, Henry Keller, and with his wonderful faculty for producing things from nowhere, the next day a fine physician's microscope appeared at the Union. It was a valuable addition to the resources of the laboratory.

In the laundry course pupils were required to do practical work in washing and ironing. The lessons were preceded by short theory talks, with tests of the properties

of water, soaps, bluing, bleaching powders, etc., and methods of removing strains. Many of the pupils were sent by their employers, and they were reluctant to acknowledge that the new methods were any better than their old ways; but as the lessons advanced they were convinced. Scholarships in the laundry course were given to several girls from the different settlement houses; these girls proved much more satisfactory pupils than the older woman wage-earners. Always reaching out in every direction to help those in need, the Union gave twelve free laundry lessons to a few women from the Wayfare, enabling them to secure good positions and become self-supporting. Laundry lessons were also given at Trinity House, and the Maple-street Mission.

The sewing lessons were planned to meet varied requirements. The young girl just finishing school was helped to a more complete education along practical lines. The older woman, who "knew how to sew," was taught the easier and more scientific way. For those wishing to perfect themselves either as teachers or workers, lessons were arranged with these objects in view. There were scientific courses in plain sewing, dress and shirtwaist-making, millinery, household embroidery and basketry. Special courses in drafting were planned for those preparing to take the examination for sewing teachers in the public schools, and normal classes for teachers from the Union from the various industrial schools were held.

Under the auspices of the Union an exhibition of sewing was given in Buffalo, December 11-13, 1895, representing the work accomplished in the sewing schools of New York City, Brooklyn, Washington, D. C., England, France, Germany, Switzerland and Holland. This exhibition was largely instrumental in forming the Association of Sewing Schools in Buffalo and arousing interest in a neglected art. At a similar exhibition held at the Waldorf, New York,

the exhibit sent from the Union received special mention. A benefit entertainment at which two plays were given by Messrs. Carleton, Douglass and Peter Cornell, Mrs. Thomas Cary Welch and Misses Cornell and Evans, brought to this department the welcome sum of $230. The music was gratuitously furnished by Henry Marcus and Joseph Kuhn, the printing by Peter Paul, the use of rugs by Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Co., furniture by Hersee & Co., flowers by Palmer, carriages by Miller, Atkinson & Ferguson.

Kitchen Garden.

Upon taking possession of the Babcock House the time seemed ripe for doing something towards training young girls to look at the necessary work in the home as a thing in which to take pride. With this object in view the Kitchen Garden was opened November 6, 1886, to a class of girls ranging from seven to fourteen years of age. Many of the girls were obliged to bring their small sisters, and these little ones were placed under the care of a trained kindergartner. The older girls made rapid improvement, and it was gratifying to the teachers to see the faces light up with a self-respect born of knowing how to do something well, and to feel that what had been learned in the Kitchen Garden would, in some cases, be carried into the homes. The children were taught to make the best of materials at hand, and to consider cleanliness rather than the quality of the table-cloth. The chief aim was to fit girls to work understandingly in their own homes, and to serve conscientiously in the homes of others. The lessons included instruction in building fires, sweeping and dusting rooms, caring for lamps, making beds, and all the general work in the home. In these lessons diminutive beds, stoves, lamps, etc., were used, and formed an object lesson easily understood and remembered. Some of the fiercest quarrels were waged over the kitchen sink for precedence at the

dishpan. Sewing also formed an important part of the instruction. A simple luncheon was served after the weekly lesson, and on the Saturdays after Thanksgiving, Christmas, and at the close of the year's work, a more elaborate spread was furnished. At first these weekly lunches were free, but it was considered wiser to have the children make a small return, so each child was asked to bring a penny for bread and milk. The generous man who sent in a supply of buns week after week will never know the pleasure he gave to scores of little ones. In the death of Mr. George H. Howard, the Kitchen Garden lost a friend whose cordial sympathy and material assistance had been unfailing. The results accomplished in six months with one lesson a week, by the efforts of volunteer teachers, showed that it was well worth what it cost in money, time and effort. "My little girl would not help me before she went to the Kitchen Garden, now she is glad to do so." "Our table is now set as you do at the Union." "Our work is not done as it used to be, but as my little girl learns at the Kitchen Garden," were remarks often heard when the teachers visited the homes of their little pupils. The devotion of the volunteer teachers was praiseworthy; several giving their Saturday mornings to the cause after teaching through the week in public or private schools.

The Kitchen Garden Penny Bank was one of the first of its kind to be started in Buffalo. Children were taught the importance of saving small sums. An interesting proof of its practical use was shown in a few years, when the mother of a former Kitchen Garden pupil drew $40 from a local bank to send her daughter to a business college. She said the bank account was the direct result of the Union's Penny Bank.

The school proved so attractive that it was difficult to "graduate" the girls and have them stay graduated, many of them returning for further instruction. In order to

meet this demand those who had made good use of the Kitchen Garden courses were given lessons in cooking simple dishes, and in making plain garments. Each year the standard was raised, and the plain aprons which the girls proudly exhibited as their handiwork of the early days, gave place to work that would have done credit to more mature seamstresses. For a few of the most faithful girls, scholarships were secured in the Domestic Science Department, where they were given more advanced instruction in cooking and sewing. These scholarships were greatly prized by the recipients. For girls who had outgrown the Kitchen Garden, a course in industrial drawing was planned by Miss Jessica Beers, and taught by students from the Art League. Through the generosity of friends the Kitchen Garden was later provided with paid teachers, who improved the methods and put the work on a higher educational basis. To measure up to the enlarged opportunities, a few boys were admitted to the Kitchen Garden, and did their share in table-setting, dish-washing, etc., thereby gaining some idea of the domestic side of life. They made bags for skates and books, and the lessons in housework, when adapted to camp life, held their enthusiastic attention. Lessons in whittling were given by the accomplished Sloyd teacher of the Elmwood School. A gift from the H. A. Meldrum Co., of a large sized doll's bed, gave fresh zest to the lesson in bed-making. Small but willing fingers made the necessary bedding. In 1897 the children were for the first time asked to pay half the cost of materials used in the sewing lessons if they wished to keep the articles made. They were not very responsive at first, but in a short time each child was most eager to keep her work. For one of the closing picnics to the Park Zoo, the children were told to bring the amount of two carfares as their contribution towards paying for the two omnibuses, and not a child failed to bring the six cents.

In the autumn of 1891 the Union opened a branch Kitchen Garden at the corner of Michigan and Ferry streets, with seven children. Twice as many came for the second lesson, and each succeeding Saturday brought in a larger class, until the school outgrew its quarters, and moved to Main and Ferry streets. It soon had an average attendance of sixty-five scholars. Three other Kitchen Gardens were started in different parts of the city and while in no way connected with the Union, they were in reality an outgrowth of the Union's work, and each school was represented on the Union's committee. All these faithful gardeners felt well rewarded by the evidence that many of the seeds took root and grew into the happy faces which greeted them every week. The Union also started a Kitchen Garden in the Polish quarter on Broadway, with a dozen girls. This number soon increased to forty, with as many boys clamoring for admission. One little fellow begged his mother to dress him as a girl — which she did — so that he might be admitted. It was not till the lesson was nearly over that the supposed little blond girl with delicate features was discovered to be a boy. Afternoon classes were opened for the boys, and they were taught basketry, chair-caning and simple carpentry. The Christmas and Easter entertainments, with the accompanying ice-cream and cake, were sources of great delight to these little foreigners. Several cases of extreme poverty were relieved by the teachers, and the visits of the district nurse were of great benefit in giving the children much needed lessons in hygiene.

One of the greatest assets of this work was the influence transmitted through each little pupil. Every home from which these children came must have felt this more or less. The social uplift of a clean plate cannot be measured; neither can the pernicious influence of one unwashed.

What the school did for these children was shown when eighty-four of them were taken to visit the South Park

Conservatory; not an unpleasant incident marred the day, and the custodian complimented them upon their good behavior. Without the Kitchen Garden training these same children might have done wanton injury to the property, to say nothing of being less appreciative of what they saw. The sewing exhibit of the Union Kitchen Garden at the Pan-American Exposition was singled out by experts as by far the best exhibit there. The paid teachers, Mrs. Cornelia Marcy Green in sewing, and Miss Laura Weisner, kindergartner, with the invaluable help of the volunteer teachers, kept the school on a high educational plane; their methods were studied by, and they were often asked to give talks to, those starting similar schools. Many mission industrial classes were opened and our teachers were urged to transfer interest to the work of their own churches. The Union interests suffered somewhat in consequence. The Polish Kitchen Garden became too great a financial burden for the Union to continue, and its efforts were turned to another nationality — one in our immediate neighborhood, so that the equipment in our own building could be utilized.

The work among the Italians was started by Mrs. Isadora Hatfield Kennedy, a trained social worker, and later carried on most effectively by Miss Mary Churchyard. The object was to get in touch with the parents as well as with the children; to arouse in them an interest in better ways of living. The men were encouraged to attend night school to learn to speak English, thereby fitting them to become better citizens. Children were provided with the necessary clothing to make them comfortable, and many little services were rendered by the teachers. Individual knives and forks were introduced,— quite an innovation among them. Many of the girls had fine voices, and the singing class gave them great delight. A concert given by the children was a very creditable affair; it also proved an incentive to

learn to sew, as only those properly dressed were allowed to appear on the stage. Then came close application to the sewing lessons, that the simple costume might be made. The girls also made the dainty white flowers worn in their hair. The lowering of the voices, and the exercise of self-control in these restless children were very noticeable. The cooking lessons were real feasts with their cups of hot cocoa and some simple dish. The essentials of neatness and personal cleanliness were included in the bathroom lesson, and as rewards for improvement in these lines some of the children were given tooth brushes. It was suspected that this particular lesson was impressed upon the family so strongly that all its members availed themselves of *the* toothbrush. Several groups of children were taken to the Park — where none of them had been — and it is difficult to realize how much they enjoyed rolling on the grass and feeding the swans. The little garden showed the good results of careful training. A class of mothers — few able to speak English — were given weekly instructions in sewing; the monthly meetings, when work was put away an hour earlier than usual, and they were served with a cup of cocoa and a bit of cake, were eagerly looked forward to as bright spots in their dull lives. Some of them were taken to Crystal Beach for a day's outing. A group of men, many of whom were too ignorant or too poorly clad to be willing to go to night school, were given instruction evenings in English and citizenship. All were eager to learn and made rapid progress. All this work was invaluable in turning into useful channels the energies and resources of these excitable people; but it meant a great deal of time and labor on the part of Miss Churchyard and her assistant, Mrs. Helen Jaeger.

Noon Rest.

To meet a demand from Union members who were employed down town during the day for a place where well-prepared food could be had at reasonable prices, the Noon Rest was opened September 24, 1895. The former locker room of the old gymnasium was transformed into an attractive lunchroom, with the necessary kitchen and pantries, where appetizing food was prepared and served on dainty china. Several fine photographs, suitably framed, presented by Miss Annie Crawford and Miss Emma Kaan, gave the needed bit of decoration. In connection with the Ripley Memorial Library, with its books, magazines, daily papers and easy chairs, an ideal noon resting place was thus provided. In a few months the average daily attendance increased from eighty-four to one hundred and fourteen. While the Noon Rest proved a great convenience to many women, the annual balance, with but one exception, was on the wrong side. Its one satisfactory feature was that these women had been provided with hot lunches, prepared from the very best quality of materials at rates much less than they could have been obtained elsewhere. Its banner year was that of the Pan-American Exposition, when its patrons numbered nearly 4,000 and over $550 was turned in to the general fund. When the Noon Rest was closed a Cafeteria was opened and carried on until the building was turned over to the University.

Reception.

The Reception Committee held an important place in the Union's plans, for to it was assigned the duty of entertaining many local and visiting organizations, and of acting as hostesses for the public receptions. During the National Encampment of the G. A. R., held in the summer of 1897, the Union entertained the National Convention of Army Nurses, the National Convention of

Daughters of Veterans, the National Convention of Loyal Home Workers, and the Department of New York Ladies of the G. A. R. The Pan-American Exposition drew many women's associations to Buffalo and the Union served as headquarters for the National Association of Colored Women from July 1st to 12th, the International Council of Nurses from September 16th to 21st, and the National Household Economic Association. In October of that year a reception was given in honor of the New York State Federation of Women's Clubs, which was the largest affair of the kind ever given by the Union. The hall was handsomely decorated with rugs and draperies loaned by the department stores, and a lavish display of flowers sent in by the florists. Throughout "Old Home Week," September 2 to 7, 1907, the Union kept open house, serving tea every afternoon except Wednesday, when a general reception was given. After the unveiling of the McKinley monument on Thursday, the building was filled to overflowing with a chilled crowd who were grateful for a cup of hot tea.

Among other visiting organizations entertained by the Union were the National Association of College Alumnæ, the National Educational Association, the State Assembly of Mothers, the State Conference of Charities, the Women's Christian Temperance Union, and the Western Division of the International Sunshine Society. For a time the Political Equality Club, Mothers' Club, Nurses' Association, Teachers' League, Investigating Club, Buffalo Kindergarten Training School, and the Society of New England Women held their regular meetings in our hall or club room. Hospitality was considered by the Ancients as one method of worship.

Library.

Lack of room and lack of funds were two very forcible reasons for the slow growth of the Union's library; but from the first it was supplied with the very best current magazines, either as gifts direct, or for second reading, and nearly all the Buffalo daily papers were furnished free of charge, a courtesy which was continued throughout the Union's existence, and which was most sincerely appreciated. More than once girls from the old Central High School contributed money for magazine subscriptions, thereby helping to make the Library attractive to the shop girls who often passed their noon hour there. In 1893 a committee consisting of Dr. John C. Parmenter, President of the Buffalo High School Alumni Association, Henry P. Emerson, Superintendent of Education, Matilda T. Karnes, Mary C. Lovejoy, and Charlotte McMillan, raised a fund as a memorial of Mary A. Ripley. With this money they finished and furnished the library in the Union's new building, and placed in it a reference library of 500 volumes, at an expense of about $2,000. This gave a much needed impetus to this department. It was at once registered in the Public Libraries Division of the University of the State of New York, which entitled it to a sum equivalent to its own expenditure, not to exceed $200 annually. The gift of a handsome clock from T. & E. Dickinson was an ornamental and a very welcome addition to the furnishings of the room. The number of daily visitors increased, and the Mary A. Ripley Memorial Library proved to be what its donors intended it should be—an attractive room in which to read and study. An actual count made of the number of readers using the room on one hundred and twelve days — about one-third of a year — was found to be 1,508. The library received many gifts of books; for several years, a number of volumes were sent in annually by Mrs. Stephen C. Clark, in memory of her mother, Mrs.

E. H. Dutton, a charter member, and for many years a director of the Union. Over a score of periodicals were subscribed for, and nearly all the publications of the city's various charitable institutions were sent gratis. During his term as Congressman, Col. D. S. Alexander kept the Library supplied with official geographical, educational and reformatory reports from Washington.

Hygiene and Physical Culture.

The Hygiene and Physical Culture work was started under the supervision of Dr. Mary B. Moody, and the high standard set by her was maintained to the end. Free lectures were given on such important subjects as "Sanitary Drainage of our Homes," "Ventilation of Dwellings," etc. Courses on "First Aid to the Injured" were given by Drs. Charles Cary, Bernard Bartow, Henry R. Hopkins, J. W. Keene, William D. Granger, William S. Tremain and J. W. Putnam, assisted by nurses from the hospitals in the necessary demonstrations. Twenty students passed the examinations in these courses and were awarded diplomas by the New York Aid Society. The Committee early saw the need of a gymnasium for women, and began at once securing the necessary funds. It was not until the Union had a home of its own in Niagara Square that a suitable place was found for such an undertaking. The old stable was transformed into a sunny, well-ventilated, and scientifically-equipped gymnasium, and opened to the public October 30, 1886. A large class of pupils was soon enthusiastically at work under the supervision of Miss Alice B. Foster, a graduate of Dr. Sargent's school at Cambridge. The first year's record showed gratifying results in strengthened backs, increased girth of chest and lung capacity, straighter shoulders, freer walk, and a marked decrease of various ills to which flesh is heir. No pupil was allowed to enter the classes without taking the required

examination, which, in more than one instance, revealed a spinal curvature unsuspected by parents. In some cases this trouble was wholly overcome; in others it was much lessened. The Committee started out with a debt of over $200 for equipment. This was soon wiped out by the receipts from two performances of Howells' "Sleeping Car," given by the Buffalo Amateurs, assisted by the quartettes of Westminster Church and the Church of the Messiah.

A course of lectures on the "Chemistry of Cooking" attracted attention outside of Buffalo, the local newspaper notices being copied in several New York and Chicago papers. In the first five years 763 pupils took advantage of these courses in systematic and scientific physical training; Lancaster, Lockport, Warsaw, Tonawanda, Ithaca, Batavia and Elmira were represented in this number. Not only did the Union make a success of its own work in this line, but it overcame the prejudice encountered at the beginning, and made possible the opening of other gymnasiums. One of the noteworthy courses of lectures was that on "Home Nursing" — the first of its kind ever given in Buffalo outside a hospital or training school. These addresses were given by the superintendents of nurses from different hospitals. Among the most popular classes were those for "Trained Attendants." This course was planned so that women might become proficient in the care of convalescents, chronic invalids, elderly people, and young children. Twenty-one pupils passed the first examination. The committee, as well as her many pupils, owe a lasting debt of gratitude to Dr. Maude J. Frye for her faithful and long continued interest in both the "Home Nursing" and "Trained Attendants" classes. As public and private gymnasiums and physical culture classes were opened in different parts of the city, the Union ceased to be the center for this special work, but its object had been accom-

plished. Public opinion had been educated to see that the girl has the same right to a strong, sound body as has the boy. The physical emancipation of women had been achieved.

Literary and Musical Entertainments.

To give a list of Buffalonians who have appeared for the benefit of the Union in its two hundred or more free entertainments would be to name all the best musicians in town, and many of the city's most honored representatives in literary, social and dramatic circles. Providing free entertainments was gradually taken in charge by the Girls' Union Circle and a committee formed for

Special Entertainments.

Under its auspices a series of "Afternoons with Famous Actors," was arranged. Through the kindness of Mr. J. R. Stirling, manager of the Star Theatre, many leading actors became interested in the plan, and gave some delightful entertainments. Among them were Selma Herman in character recitations, and songs by members of her company; Mlle. Rhea, in a lecture on Napoleon; Margaret Mather in recitations and scenes from "The Honeymoon;" Joseph Jefferson with a lecture on Dramatic Art; Thomas W. Keene, in Shakespeare recitations, with Miss Sophie Fernow in piano selections. Henry Clay Barnaby gave an interesting talk, interspersed with old songs and ballads, sung as only he could sing them; James K. Hackett appeared with members of his company. A reception was given in honor of Julia Arthur who showed a keen interest in the objects and aims of the Union by becoming a Life Member.

Membership.

The Committee on Membership had an essential work to perform and but for its strenuous efforts the Union could not have lived out its thirty-one years of useful activity. The constitution was amended so that the men might be eligible for associate members. A Memorial Membership was also established, and at the request of a friend, accompanied by a check for $50, the name of Mrs. Lily Lord Tifft was placed at the head of that list. This was eminenly fitting, as Mrs. Tifft was one of the Union's incorporators and gave devoted service to it as long as she lived.

Arts and Industries.

The Arts and Industries Committee was formed to collect examples of women's work, such as paintings and other arts, and to obtain original manuscripts of well-known woman authors. To raise a fund for this purpose an Autograph Tea was given. The purchaser of each ticket was entitled to an autograph of some well-known author. Only two hundred tickets were issued, and these were all disposed of long before the Tea. Twenty-five copies of Mrs. Howe's "Battle Hymn of the Republic" were specially printed and signed by the author. The messages received from William Dean Howells, the Rev. Henry Van Dyke, Dr. Hamilton Mabie, Oliver Herford, and others, in response to the committee's requests for autographs, were both appropriate and amusing; that from Dr. Van Dyke was as follows:

> On the banks of the river Yan-Tze,
> In the heathenish province Kwang-se,
> The various species of tea —
> Pekoe, Souching, and Bohea —
> Are produced by the heathen Chinee;
> But I give you my word
> He never has heard
> Of the kind called The Autograph Tea.

The committee conducted classes in basketry, photography, and pyrography, and a series of Art Talks were given by Reginald C. Coxe, Alston Van Duzee, Charles Rohlfs, Lucius Hitchcock, and Miss Anna Canfield, of Chicago. A valuable gift to this department was a handsome mahogany cabinet filled with rare specimens of needlework and hand-made laces. The collection was made specially for the Union and presented by Mrs. John D. Larkin.

The Union's Memorial Album, containing the photographs of directors and benefactors who have passed over to the majority, has been given to the Buffalo Historical Society. The album was a gift from J. F. Adams, and C. E. Beach kindly prepared the pictures. All the memorial tablets and the furniture from the Cora Bullymore room will be placed in a memorial room of the University's Arts and Sciences building.

Protection.

To the Protective Committee was assigned the duty of guarding the legal and social rights of women. Its aim was to see that no wrong should be unredressed and no right disregarded. That the committee faithfully carried out this purpose, so far as it was possible to do so, was demonstrated by the amount of money collected; its successful efforts in securing the enactment by the Legislature of measures for the betterment of society at large, and of women in particular, and in the settlement of hundreds of cases of every sort and description, from smoothing out domestic quarrels to securing the conviction of men who had wronged young girls. In the early days the committee's efforts were chiefly devoted to collecting unjustly withheld wages of servants and seamstresses, and over $35,000 was obtained. As the years passed, employers found that woman workers had a befriending agency to

which they could apply, and often it was only necessary to say that the matter would be taken up by the Union, to ensure payment with no further trouble. Eventually this branch of work was turned over to the Legal Aid Bureau. Many criminal cases were brought before the courts by the committee, and through its exertion more than one guilty man was sent to State prison, who otherwise would have gone unpunished. Several Government pensions were procured for needy people.

Months of time, voluminous correspondence, and the most persistent effort were necessary to produce results in the following list of reform acts, nearly all of which were accomplished by the Union alone.

1887, May 2. After three years' agitation the first Police Matron was appointed.

1887, November 19. Appointment of two women on Board of Managers, State Insane Asylum.

1890, April 27. Appointment of woman physicians in all State institutions where women are housed.

1890. Two additional Police Matrons appointed.

1891, December 15. Publication of Abstract of New York State Laws affecting the rights and property of women.

1892, January 1. First woman appointed on Buffalo Board of School Examiners.

1892. First Jail Matron, appointed after three years' agitation.

1893, March 22. Bill making husband and wife equal guardians of their children. This bill passed both houses of the New York Legislature without a negative vote.

1893. Establishment of the Western House of Refuge at Albion.

1904, April. Alimony Law, providing same measure for enforcing payments of alimony in judgments of divorce granted in other States to apply to judgments granted in New York.

1909-1910. Much time and energy was given to obtaining an increase of salary for police matrons, and to assisting police janitresses to become members of the force that they might be eligible for pensions. Success met both these endeavors.

A list of lawyers who acted as counselors to the Union would include nearly every prominent attorney in Buffalo

between the years 1884 and 1915. The unfailing courtesy of these busy men never made us feel that we were trespassing upon valuable time, and the staunch loyalty with which they stood by the Union through many an unsavory legal trial, helped to make these experiences less unpleasant for the committee, and will be remembered with gratitude.

Employment.

The Employment Committee sought to devise and adopt such industrial methods as should be a true help to women, and to find openings where those having practical knowledge might make it available. From the beginning the demand for work was far in excess of that for workers. A task which the Committee undertook was to caution women against fraudulent firms offering "work at home." The Boston and Buffalo Unions worked together in this matter, each furnishing a list of advertisements appearing in its neighborhood which had been investigated. This effort brought forth no visible results, but it prevented many a poor woman wasting her time and money. So many letters inquiring about different firms were received, that the cost of postage to answer them would have been a serious tax upon the Committee's resources but for the gift of a calf, which, when grown to cow's estate, was sold for $25. After the Young Women's Christian Association opened a domestic employment bureau, all calls for general housework were referred to that office.

The urgent need of many women seemed to be to find a way to sell their own handiwork, and so gain an income without leaving home. To meet this emergency, a little corner of one room was set apart where work could be offered for sale. This was in 1903. In 1910 the business had grown to such proportions that there was no room for it at the Union, and it was moved to a store on Main street, where a lunch and tea-room was opened in connection with

it. The opening of domestic science classes in public and private schools made a great difference in this branch of work, and the Union found itself with a high-salaried teacher whose time was not filled. To utilize her time, as well as the finely equipped kitchen, a bake shop was started, which supplied hot lunches, bread, rolls, cakes and pastry to the up-town lunch room and to the Cafeteria at the Union, and it also filled special orders. Only the very best quality of materials was used, and the cooking was done under the most approved sanitary conditions. Patronage at the lunch room gradually increased, and to make the place more attractive and convenient, the store was entirely remodeled. Artistic fittings were designed and the construction supervised free of charge by Mr. Harold M. Olmsted. All the work and materials were either donated outright, or were furnished at cost by local firms. The Union Bake Shop soon became a factor for good living, and its products found a ready sale throughout the city. The lunch room filled a local need for a first class cafe where well cooked, wholesome and nutritious food was furnished at reasonable prices. While the Exchange was never a paying venture, it was an undertaking well worth while, as it opened an avenue for dealing with individual need by furnishing a market not otherwise available to women dependent upon their skill in doing fine handiwork. Consignments were received from California, Utah, Florida, Kentucky, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts and Maryland, as well as from nearly all the towns in Western New York, and practically every street in Buffalo.

Finance.

For its first liberal cash gift the Union was indebted to Mayor Jonathan Scoville. His check for $250 was a cheering beginning. Other gifts soon followed. Mrs. Henry C. Jewett and Mrs. Charles Daniels each sent $50 with so

MRS. GEORGE W. TOWNSEND.

For 22 years president of the Women's Educational and Industrial Union.

much graciousness that a lasting impression was made upon those who were endeavoring to put this new institution on a firm foundation. The most distinguished contributor was Grover Cleveland, then Governor of the State, who gave $25, as did also Mrs. E. H. Dutton and Mr. Charles W. McCune. With the purchase of the property on Niagara Square all energies were bent to paying off the mortgage. Mrs. John Blocher's promise to paint the house as soon as it was paid for, was faithfully kept. Had it not been for liberal contributors from our loyal friends, the local coal dealers, the limited resources of the Union would have been taxed to the breaking point to keep up with the ever-increasing price of coal; but we never suffered and were able to extend a warm welcome to our visitors. Coal, wood, checks or bills discounted were always forthcoming. Buffalo merchants not only gave liberally of money, but showed their interest by lending rugs, draperies, furniture, etc., for our public entertainments. Other contributions were beautiful flowers from the florists; generous amounts of ice cream for the receptions; carriages for the use of our president on her rounds of duty calls, and to bring to the Union those who were giving time and talent for our benefit entertainments; the use of a grand piano on several occasions, with free carting of same; barrels of oil, boxes of soap; pounds of stationery; groceries and provision for the free cooking classes; reductions on printing bills; trucking for rummage sales; chairs and tables for card parties. All these gifts and many more were as good as bank checks.

When the new building was erected in place of the Babcock house, building materials and labor of every description were given with the liberality characteristic of Buffalo citizens. Pressed brick to the value of $1,000, was given by Mr. Louis Kirkover, in memory of Benjamin Hale Austin, (Mrs. Townsend's father), as were also many smaller donations. Mr. Richard A. Waite gave the plans,

as well as a great deal of time in supervising the building operations. The gifts from Mrs. Glenny and Mrs. Watson made possible the hall and the Domestic Science Department, thereby enabling the Union greatly to extend its efforts along social and educational lines. The handsome oak wainscoting and stairway from the office floor to the fourth story were gifts from Mrs. James F. Demarest as a memorial of her niece, Frances Demarest Streeter. The Hon. William P. Letchworth gave the marble, mosaic, and onyx vestibule, with the oak doors, in memory of his sister, Mrs. Mary A. Crozer. The Union's first bequest was one of $1,000 from Mrs. Helen Whiting, a loyal friend of the Union from its organization and for many years a sustaining member. As residuary legatee of the David S. Ingalls estate, the Union was entitled to $17,500; but a contest over the will somewhat reduced this amount. Other bequests were received from E. L. Hedstrom, $2,000; Mrs. Delia Spencer Root, $10,000; Dr. Frederick H. James, $1,000; Mrs. Mary I. Williams, $500; Ethan H. Howard, $500; Mrs. James L. Arnold, $500; Mrs. Helen S. Bull, $500; Miss Hattie Lay, $500; the Hon. James M. Smith, $1,000; Cora Bullymore, $500; George Howard Lewis, $8,228.91; Mrs. Charles H. Smith, $1,000; Mrs. George Howard, $1,000; Edward H. Butler, $1,000; Mrs. J. H. Dawes, $1,000; Mrs. L. E. Tiphaine, $1,000. Some of these bequests were added to the permanent fund. The Cora Bullymore bequest, given in memory of the donor and her dear friend Evelyn Austin, was used to finish and furnish a Memorial Room, in which some special work could be conducted. Mr. Josiah G. Munro, one of the Union's most frequent and generous benefactors, with a check for $500 sent in the names of ten women with a request that they be made life members. Mrs. Sidney Shepard's gift of $2,000, Bishop Vincent's of $150, and $325 received from the Order of the Mystic Shrine, were a few of the many

cash donations, all of which were used with wisdom and discretion. The Union was specially fortunate in its tenants, and numbered among them such well-known artists as William Graham, Miss Clark, Miss Annie Crawford, Miss Emma Kaan, Miss Emily Peck, Miss Sarah Chestnutwood, Urquhart Wilcox, Raphael Beck and Sig. Nuno.

As conditions changed new methods for raising money became necessary. Bazaars, balls, and card parties were given and brought in fair returns. Through the courtesy of Mr. Shea, a benefit matinee was given at Shea's Theatre when $860 was realized. Mr. Michael of the Allendale also gave the receipts over and above expenses of a matinee; Mr. Adelbert Moot, ever a staunch friend, gave $100 to be applied to free annual memberships. One hundred young women were selected who could be of practical use in furthering the Union's work. From this enthusiastic young life a Junior Board was formed and new enterprises started. All these efforts, however, brought but temporary financial relief. Two big items of expense, $250 paid to a man injured by the Union's auto delivery, and $500 for repairs to furnace, were rather discouraging at this time. Then came the pecuniary losses from the Kermess; while this was an artistic success in every way, it failed to bring the results confidently expected. It was quite impossible to go on longer without an assured income. Each year the expense of heating, lighting and repairs increased. While still doing yeoman's service in many directions, this service would not pay bills.

What was to be done? There seemed no alternative but for this non-sectarian, non-political, economically-run institution — its cause the cause of all women — to close its doors and go out of existence. To one of the directors came the happy thought of turning the building over to the University of Buffalo. That institution could carry on the educational work at least. The suggestion was ap-

proved by the executive committee which presented the following resolution to the board of directors:

RESOLVED, That the Women's Educational and Industrial Union transfer to the University of Buffalo in trust, to carry out, as stated in the articles of corporation, the educational purposes for which the Union was incorporated, the premises at Niagara Square and Delaware Avenue, known as the Women's Educational and Industrial Union.

RESOLVED, That in consideration of this gift the University of Buffalo guarantees to carry on the work and to create and maintain three free scholarships to be named by the Women's Educational and Industrial Union, and that the University of Buffalo assume current liabilities at the time of transfer.

RESOLVED, That if the University of Buffalo raises an endowment fund of $100,000 within one year of the date of execution of the trust deed to guarantee the continuance of the work, the deed be made absolute.

RESOLVED, That this plan is submitted to the members of the Women's Educational and Industrial Union, provided it be adopted by the University of Buffalo and its adoption be recommended by its board.

At a special meeting called January 16, 1915, twelve men representing the University of Buffalo directors met with the Union directors, when the matter was thoroughly discussed. At a special meeting of the Union Mrs. Wertimer, the president, explained the situation and the purpose for which the meeting was called. The resolution, which had been adopted by the board of directors, was then read by the secretary and its adoption moved by Mrs. Hurrell. After a discussion the resolution was adopted with but five negative votes.

Mr. Montgomery then presented the following resolution, which was adopted:

RESOLVED, That the action by the executive committee of the board of directors be and hereby is confirmed and ratified, and that the board of directors be and hereby is authorized to take any and all

action that may be necessary to carry out and consummate the transfer of the premises of the Women's Educational and Industrial Union to the University of Buffalo.

Mr. Hamilton Ward was appointed to take charge of all legal matters for the Union in connection with the transferance of the property. It was deemed wise that the Union withdraw from all its activities as soon as possible after the 1st of March, and that the University should be allowed to take possession of all rooms not needed by the Union for work which was necessarily continued until the annual meeting in May.

The three scholarships in the University at the Disposal of the Union were awarded by a committee of five, to Miss Rosario Rossell, Miss Ida Elliott, and Miss Ruth Schmidt. At a subsequent meeting of the directors it was voted that these scholarships hereafter be awarded by the University of Buffalo upon recommendation of a principal of one of the Buffalo High Schools. At the thirty-second Annual Meeting, May 2, 1916, the Women's Educational and Industrial Union authorized its board of directors to take the necessary steps to terminate the Union's corporate existence and to dispose of all its personal property — except cash in hand and the bonds and mortgages — either by gift or by sale.

It is interesting to note the changes which have taken place since the Union was founded thirty-two years ago. Then there were no women's club houses, no Settlement Houses, no City Federation, with its thousands of women interested in civic improvement, no manual training or trades schools, no probation officer, no night schools, no free kindergarten, no lunch rooms exclusively for women. Neither gymnastics nor domestic science was taught in the public schools. The Union was a pioneer worker in all these lines, and helped to mould public opinion. It was a power for good not only in its native city, but in the

State and Nation as well. Its aid in promoting better conditions was constantly sought from far and near. Organizations have multiplied, and the work originally carried on by the Union alone is now undertaken by many institutions, both public and private.

In closing this history let me quote from the report of the president, Mrs. Lucien Howe, read at the last annual meeting of the Union, May 2, 1916:

Rarely has an institution been so preponderantly the expression of a single personality as has the Women's Union been of Mrs. Townsend. For those of us who knew the Union during the years of its growth this building is a place of ghosts. They meet one at every turn — the women of constructive power, the men of leading who were their advisors, and pervading all the indomitable will, the glowing personality, the spiritual radiance of the Union's founder and leader, Mrs. Townsend. Let us not forget that frail figure which stepped so slowly forward, at the University exercises on the 22d of last February when, out of silence and darkness, she spoke her farewell to the city which her life had enriched. "The Women's Union," said Mr. Norton, "has founded the University; here is the woman who founded the Union." It was indeed true. The Union grew by gifts which came because of her.

In the Arts and Science Department of the University of Buffalo we see a fulfillment of the Union's hopes for its future — a reincarnation of the Union as a center of liberal training in Buffalo.

Mrs. Townsend's death occurred December 29, 1916. To quote from the *Buffalo Express:*

Buffalo will remember Mrs. George W. Townsend with pride and affection. She worked in many ways for the well-being of the city, but the enterprise with which she will be remembered best is the Women's Educational and Industrial Union. When one remembers what the Women's Union of Buffalo stood for throughout the country as an object lesson and what it accomplished, it is plain to see what a title to remembrance Mrs. Townsend possessed in this one achievement. And yet it was but one interest in a useful life. Mrs. Townsend was a pioneer in work for improvement in the conditions and opportunities of women. She was a road-builder, so to speak, for their benefit, and she built enduringly. Her work will live after her.

APPENDICES

ACT OF INCORPORATION

We, the undersigned, citizens and residents of the State of New York, of full age, being desirous of forming a corporation for educational, charitable, benevolent and library purposes under and in pursuance of an act of the Legislature of the State of New York, passed April 12, 1848, and the acts amendatory thereof and supplementary thereto, do hereby certify as follows:

I. The name of the Society so to be incorporated shall be "The Women's Educational and Industrial Union of Buffalo."

II. The particular business and object of said Society shall be to increase fellowship among women, in order to promote the best practical methods for securing their educational, industrial and social advancement.

This shall be accomplished as follows:

1. By the establishment of a reading-room and library.
2. By maintaining a registry for the higher employment of women.
3. By organizing and maintaining classes in educational and industrial branches.
4. By assisting poor women to collect debts and to establish their legal rights.
5. By assisting the worthy poor.
6. By giving courses of lectures on various topics and social entertainments.
7. By the establishment of a gymnasium for women.

III. There shall be a Board of Directors of said Society, which shall consist of thirty-six (36) members, and the names of such Directors for the first year of the corporate existence of said Society are:

Clara Altman,	Mary E. W. Austin,
Mary H. Bidwell,	Elizabeth Blocher,
Sarah A. Brown,	Hattie Caldwell,
Jennie W. Carroll,	Alice Clinton,
A. Jane Codd,	Harriet C. Crissy,
Lizzie Cronyn,	Mary E. Daniels,
Ellen M. Davidson,	Lorinda B. Dutton,
Agnes A. Fassett,	Gertrude L. M. Fiske,
Louise Flach,	Louise B. Hollister,
Lucy Jewett,	Anna M. Letchworth,
Selina S. Merchant,	Mary B. Moody, M. D.,
Eleanor Mooney,	Jennie Watson Norton,
Lucinda Oatman,	Louise O'Day,
Nora Pettibone,	Kate F. Putnam,
Bertha Rosenau,	Jennie Rumrill,
Lily Lord Tifft,	Harriet A. Townsend,
Anna P. Underhill,	Cecilia Utley,
Elizabeth Wade,	Charlotte S. Williams.

In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands, at the City of Buffalo, this 15th day of May, 1885.

HARRIET A. TOWNSEND,
CHARLOTTE S. WILLIANMS,
CLARA ALTMAN.

STATE OF NEW YORK,
COUNTY OF ERIE. ss.

On this 15th day of May, 1885, before me personally came Harriet A. Townsend, Charlotte S. Williams, Clara Altman, Sarah A. Brown, Nora Pettibone, Elizabeth Wade, Selina S. Merchant, A. Jane Codd, Gertrude L. M. Fiske, Harriet C. Crissy, Lily Lord Tifft, Agnes A. Fassett, Cecilia Utley, Jennie Rumrill and Hattie Caldwell, to me known to be the individuals mentioned and who executed the foregoing certificate, and severally acknowledged that they had executed the same.

NATHANIEL S. ROSENAU,
Notary Public, Erie Co., N. Y.

I, the undersigned, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, in the Eighth Judicial District, do approve of the foregoing certificate and consent to the filing thereof.

HENRY A. CHILDS,
Justice Supreme Court.

OFFICERS OF THE "WOMEN'S UNION" 1884-1916

* Resigned. † Elected to fill vacancy. ‡ Deceased.

1884-85.

President, Mrs. George W. Townsend; 1st Vice-Pres., Mrs. Porter Norton; 2d Vice-Pres., Mrs. Abram Altman; 3d Vice-Pres., Mrs. P. V. Carroll; Rec. Sec., Miss Hattie Caldwell; Cor. Sec., Mrs. Lily Lord Tifft; Treasurer, Mrs. Henry Rumrill.

Directors: Mrs. D. S. Austin, Mrs. B. F. Bruce, Mrs. Robert Codd, Mrs. I. O. Crissy, Miss Lizzie Cronyn, Mrs. Charles Daniels, Mrs. James Davidson, Mrs. Conrad Diehl, Mrs. E. H. Dutton, Mrs. F. F. Fargo, Mrs. T. S. Fassett, Mrs. Martha Ferris, Mrs. Henry C. Jewett, Miss Anna M. Letchworth, Mrs. Mary B. Moody, M. D., Mrs. James Mooney, Mrs. L. S. Oatman, Mrs. Daniel O'Day, Mrs. James B. Parke, Mrs. James O. Putnam, Miss Nora Pettibone, Mrs. David Rosenau, Mrs. Dexter P. Rumsey, Mrs. J. F. Schoellkopf, Mrs. E. G. Spaulding, Mrs. C. M. Underhill, Mrs. Frank A. Wade, Mrs. J. D. Warren, Mrs. Benjamin H. Williams.

Superintendent, Mrs. Mary V. Holmes.

1885-86

President, Mrs. George W. Townsend; 1st Vice-Pres., Mrs. Benjamin H. Williams; 2d. Vice-Pres., Mrs. Abram Altman; 3d Vice-Pres., Mrs. James Mooney; Rec. Sec., Miss Hattie Caldwell; Cor. Sec., Mrs. Porter Norton; Treasurer, Mrs. Henry Rumrill.

Directors: Mrs. D. S. Austin Mrs. I. G. Bidwell, Mrs. John Blocher, Mrs. William Brown, Mrs. P. V. Carroll, Mrs. George Clinton, Mrs. Robert Codd, Mrs. I. O. Crissy, Miss Lizzie Cronyn, Mrs. Charles Daniels, Mrs. James Davidson, Mrs. E. H. Dutton, Mrs. T. S. Fassett, Mrs. Henry C. Fiske, Mrs. Richard Flach, Mrs. E. P. Hollister, Mrs. Henry C. Jewett, Miss Anna M. Letchworth, Mrs. George A. Merchant, Mrs. Mary B. Moody, M. D., Mrs. L. S. Oatman, Mrs. Daniel O'Day, Miss Nora Pettibone, Mrs. James O. Putnam, Mrs. David Rosenau, Mrs. Lily Lord Tifft, Mrs. C. M. Underhill, Mrs. Horace Utley, Mrs. Frank A. Wade.

Superintendent, Miss Annie L. Prindle.

1886-87

President, Mrs. George W. Townsend; 1st Vice-Pres., Mrs. Benjamin H. Williams; 2d Vice-Pres., Mrs. Abram Altman; 3d Vice-Pres., Mrs. James Mooney; Rec. Sec., Miss Hattie Caldwell; Cor. Sec., Miss Anna M. Letchworth, Treasurer, Mrs. Henry Rumrill.

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Superintendent, Miss Ada L. Hudson.

1887-88

President, Mrs. George W. Townsend; 1st Vice-Pres., Mrs. Benjamin H. Williams; 2d Vice-Pres., Mrs. E. H. Dutton; 3d Vice-Pres., Mrs. P. V. Carroll; Rec. Sec., Mrs. Ellie J. Shepard; Cor. Sec., Mrs. Lily Lord Tifft; Treasurer, Mrs. Henry Rumrill.

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Superintendent, Miss Ada L. Hudson.

1888-89

President, Mrs. George W. Townsend; 1st Vice-Pres., Mrs. Benjamin H. Williams; 2d Vice-Pres., Mrs. E. H. Dutton; 3d Vice-Pres., Mrs. P. V. Carroll; Rec. Sec., Mrs. Ellie J. Shepard; Cor. Sec., Mrs. Lily Lord Tifft; Treasurer, Mrs. Henry Rumrill.

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Superintendent to February 1, 1889, Miss Ada L. Hudson. Succeeded by Mrs. Josephine B. Loomis.

1889-90

President, Mrs. George W. Townsend; 1st Vice-Pres., Mrs. Benjamin H. Williams; 2d Vice-Pres., Mrs. E. H. Dutton; 3d Vice-Pres., Mrs. Daniel O'Day; Rec. Sec., Mrs. Ellie J. Shepard; Cor. Sec., Mrs. Porter Norton; Treasurer, Mrs. Henry Rumrill.

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Superintendent, Mrs. Josephine B. Loomis.

1890-91

President, Mrs. George W. Townsend; 1st Vice-Pres., Mrs. Benjamin H. Williams; 2d Vice-Pres., Mrs. Porter Norton; 3d Vice-Pres., ‡Mrs. Daniel O'Day; Rec. Sec., Mrs. Ellie J. Shepard; Cor. Sec., Mrs. Arthur W. Austin; Treasurer, Mrs. Henry Rumrill.

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1891-92

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Superintendent, Mrs. Josephine B. Loomis.

1892-93.

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Mrs. Charles Lautz, Mrs. Emanuel Levi, Mrs. George H. Lewis, Mrs. Charles P. Lytle, Mrs. George A. Merchant, Mrs. Chester Moore, Mrs. T. M. Moore, Mrs. Adelbert Moot, Mrs. Norris Morey, Mrs. M. A. Ransom, Mrs. James A. Roberts, Mrs. Lily Lord Tifft, Mrs. Frank A. Wade, Mrs. George Wing.

Superintendent, Mrs. Josephine B. Loomis.

1893-94.

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Superintendent, Mrs. Josephine B. Loomis.

1894-95.

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Superintendent, Mrs. Josephine B. Loomis.

1895-96

President, Mrs. George W. Townsend; 1st Vice-Pres., Mrs. Benjamin H. Williams; 2d Vice-Pres., Mrs. Porter Norton; 3d Vice-Pres., Mrs. Daniel Desbecker; Rec. Sec., Mrs. Ellie J. Shepard; Cor. Sec., Mrs. Arthur W. Austin; Treasurer, Mrs. Jennie Rumrill.

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Amelia Stevenson, Mrs. Lily Lord Tifft, Mrs. Frank A. Wade, Mrs. Charles R. Walker, †Mrs. Stephen Walker, Mrs. George Wing.

Superintendent, Mrs. Josephine B. Loomis.

1896-97

President, Mrs. George W. Townsend; 1st Vice-Pres., Mrs. Benjamin H. Williams; 2d Vice-Pres., Mrs. Daniel Desbecker; 3d Vice-Pres., Mrs. D. S. Alexander; Rec. Sec., Mrs. Ellie J. Shepard; Cor. Sec., Mrs. Arthur W. Austin; Treasurer, Mrs. Jennie Rumrill.

Directors: ‡Mrs. D. S. Austin, †Miss Anna W. Ballard, *Mrs. G. Hunter Bartlett, Dr. Ida C. Bender, Mrs. N. G. Benedict, Mrs. J. W. Bridgman, Mrs. Louis A. Bull, *Miss Hattie Caldwell, Mrs. Lucas Chester, Mrs. Robert Codd, Mrs. Walter P. Cooke, Mrs. Charles S. Dakin, Mrs. James M. Drill, Mrs. Henry C. Fiske, Mrs. Lucien Howe, Mrs. L. M. Kenyon, Mrs. W. C. Letchworth, Mrs. Joseph B. Mayer, Mrs. Chester Moore, Mrs. T. M. Moore, Mrs. Adelbert Moot, Mrs. Porter Norton, Mrs. Thomas J. O'Brien, †Mrs. James B. Parke, Mrs. James A. Roberts, Miss Amelia Stevenson, †Mrs. D. J. Stickney, Mrs. Lily Lord Tifft, Mrs. Frank A. Wade, Mrs. Charles R. Walker, Mrs. Stephen Walker, Mrs. George Wing.

Superintendent, Miss Jean Agnew.

1897-98

President, Mrs. George W. Townsend; 1st Vice-Pres., Mrs. Benjamin H. Williams; 2d Vice-Pres., Mrs. Joseph B. Mayer; 3d Vice-Pres., Mrs. Thomas J. O'Brien; Rec. Sec., Mrs. Ellie J. Shepard; Cor. Sec., Mrs. Arthur W. Austin; Treasurer, Mrs. Jennie Rumrill.

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Superintendent, Miss Jean Agnew.

1898-99

President, Mrs. George W. Townsend; 1st Vice-Pres., Mrs. Benjamin H. Williams; 2d Vice-Pres., Mrs. Joseph B. Mayer, 3d Vice-Pres., Mrs. Stephen C. Clarke; Rec. Sec., Mrs. Ellie J. Shepard; Cor. Sec., Mrs. Arthur W. Austin; Treasurer, Mrs. W. C. Letchworth.

Directors: Miss Anna W. Ballard, Mrs. N. G. Benedict, Mrs. Louis A. Bull, Mrs. Lucas Chester, Mrs. Robert Codd, Mrs. Walter P. Cooke, Dr. Mary I. Denton, Mrs. James M. Drill, Mrs. D. M. Estee, Mrs. T. S. Fassett, Mrs. Henry C. Fiske, *Mrs. Benjamin Folsom, Mrs. William Hengerer, Mrs. L. M. Kenyon, Mrs. Adelbert Moot, Mrs. Thomas J. O'Brien, Mrs. James B. Parke, Mrs. James A. Roberts, Mrs. Jennie Rumrill, †Mrs. Charles E. Selkirk, Miss Amelia Stevenson, Mrs. D. J. Stickney, Mrs. Thomas Stoddart; †Mrs. F. W. Taylor, ‡Mrs. Lily Lord Tifft, Mrs. Frank A. Wade, Mrs. Charles R. Walker, Mrs. Stephen Walker, Mrs. Thomas C. Welch, Mrs. Charles G. Williams.

Superintendent, Miss Jean Agnew.

1899-1900

President, Mrs. George W. Townsend; 1st Vice-Pres., Mrs. Benjamin H. Williams, 2d Vice-Pres., Mrs. Henry C. Fiske; 3d Vice-Pres., Mrs. Thomas Stoddart; Rec. Sec., Mrs. Ellie J. Shepard; Cor. Sec., Mrs. Arthur W. Austin; Treasurer, Mrs. W. C. Letchworth.

Directors: Miss Anna W. Ballard, Mrs. N. G. Benedict, Mrs. Herbert P. Bissell, Mrs. Louis A. Bull, Mrs. Lucas Chester, Mrs. Stephen C. Clarke, Mrs. Robert Codd, Mrs. Walter P. Cooke, Dr. Mary I. Denton, Mrs. Benjamin Desbecker, Mrs. James M. Drill, Mrs. D. M. Estee, Mrs. T. S. Fassett, Mrs. William Hengerer, Mrs. Eli T. Hosmer, Mrs. L. M. Kenyon, *Mrs. Joseph B. Mayer, †Mrs. Adelbert Moot, Mrs. Thomas J. O'Brien, Mrs. James B. Parke, Mrs. James A. Roberts, Mrs. Jennie Rumrill, Mrs. Charles E. Selkirk, Miss Amelia Stevenson, Mrs. F. W. Taylor, Mrs. Frank A. Wade, Mrs. Charles R. Walker, Mrs. Stephen Walker, Mrs. Thomas C. Welch, Mrs. Charles G. Williams.

Superintendent, Miss Jean Agnew.

1900-01

President, Mrs. George W. Townsend; 1st Vice-Pres., Mrs. Benjamin H. Williams, 2d Vice-Pres., Mrs. Henry C. Fiske; 3d Vice-Pres., Mrs. Thomas Stoddart; Rec. Sec., Mrs. Ellie J. Shepard; Cor. Sec., Mrs. Arthur W. Austin; Treasurer, Mrs. W. C. Letchworth.

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Superintendent, Miss Jean Agnew.

1901-02

President, Mrs. George W. Townsend; 1st Vice-Pres., Mrs. Benjamin H. Williams, 2d Vice-Pres., Mrs. Henry C. Fiske; 3d Vice-Pres., Mrs. Thomas Stoddart; Rec. Sec., Mrs. Ellie J. Shepard; Cor. Sec., Mrs. Arthur W. Austin; Treasurer, Mrs. W. C. Letchworth.

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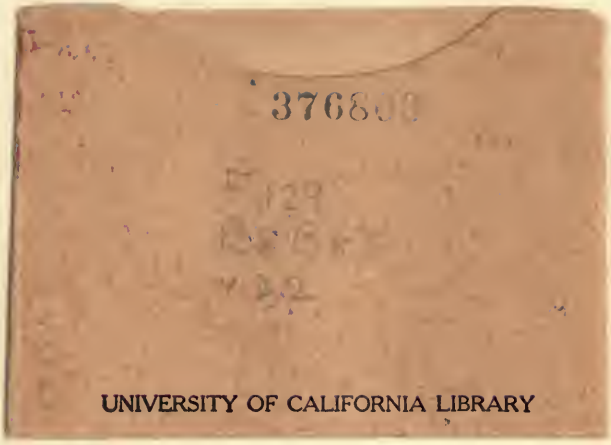
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